

sympathy and agreement through the whole course of the negotiations, supported the formation of the new Committee because of Sir Michael's assurance that all evidence would be sifted and because of his faith in the validity of the evidence he had to give. Others probably voted in the affirmative for the same reason.

Without asking for evidence from Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir W. Wharton, Sir George Nares, Sir A. Geikie, Captain Creak, Captain Tizard, or Mr. Buchanan, the new Committee proceeded to cable to Melbourne the modifications which have led Prof. Gregory to resign.

In bringing a condensed account of the negotiations before the Fellows of the Royal Society I desire to call attention to certain special difficulties which the Society has had to encounter in the struggle.

- (1) The fact that nearly the whole of the money voluntarily subscribed was obtained through members of the Geographical Society and from its funds.
- (2) The fact that Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, a man of remarkable energy, resource and resolution, was the chief antagonist of the amendments passed by the Joint Committee.
- (3) The fact that the Junior Secretary and Sir John Evans were absent from England during the most critical period.
- (4) Prof. Gregory's appointment to the Chair at Melbourne, involving his absence from England during a large part of the negotiations.

Making all allowance for these difficulties, I believe that the majority of the Fellows will consider that the claims of the Scientific Chief in an Expedition undertaken to do scientific work have not received from the Royal Society that unflinching, undivided and resolute support which they would have expected and desired.

EDWARD B. POULTON.

Oxford, May 15.

NOTES.

WE understand that the council of the Society of Arts has awarded the Albert Medal for the present year to the King, and that His Majesty has graciously consented to accept the award. The grounds of the award are principally the services the King has rendered to the Society, and through it to the arts, manufactures and commerce of the country, by acting as its president for thirty-eight years; but reference is also made to the active interest he has long taken in international exhibitions and the actual work which he did as president of the British Commission for several foreign exhibitions, and also as president of the series of exhibitions held at South Kensington, the last of which was the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

DR. LAVERAN, the French surgeon who first investigated the peculiar micro-organisms in the red blood corpuscles of malarious patients, has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

THE Report of the Royal Commission upon the British exhibits at the Paris International Exhibition last year has been presented to the King, and some of the observations in it will have to be given serious consideration before the country is represented at any future exhibition of the same character. Indifference to progress abroad and want of combination among manufacturers are two reasons given for the comparatively poor display of British exhibits. It is pointed out that our position has changed since the earlier exhibitions; for foreign industries have made gigantic strides, and in many branches of manufacture have become formidable rivals to our own in the markets of the world. On this account the industrial interests of the country as a whole gain nothing from an exhibition unless they are represented upon equal terms with foreign industries. "We

are of opinion," reports the Commission, "that the voluntary system can no longer be relied upon to secure an adequate representation of British industry, and that in any future international exhibition in which it may be decided to take part, it will be necessary to have recourse to the principle of selection, which has been largely adopted by foreign Powers. . . . The contrast between the orderly, symmetrical appearance of the foreign spaces in certain groups with the undignified collection of show cases of different sizes and design which filled the British space was little less than painful." Commenting upon the causes of this conspicuous defect, the Commission says:—"As a rule a British manufacturer will only exhibit if he can select his own goods and display them in his own way and in his own show-case. He is impatient of advice; he will not submit to dictation; he will not share his show-case with others; nor will he join with others to adopt a uniform plan of arrangement. For this reason it is exceedingly difficult to organise collective exhibits. We were strongly impressed from the beginning with the advantages which such exhibits possess. They save space, they avoid the duplication of similar objects, and, in the case of many industries, they ensure a higher level of excellence than any single firm can hope to attain. We endeavoured to persuade exhibitors to adopt the principle, but our efforts met with so little success that we had to abandon the attempt." This is another example of the want of enterprise among British manufacturers, and the narrow spirit in which our commercial affairs are managed. There can be little hope of national progress until broader views are taken of our industrial responsibilities.

THIS week we have the announcement of what may be safely called the most munificent gift of our time by a private individual to the cause of education in this country. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, has come forward with a proposal to provide free University education to the youth, both male and female, of Scotland, and offers to place the sum of two millions of pounds in the hands of trustees who shall be charged with the duty of making payment to the Universities of Scotland of the fees of students of Scottish birth. There can be but one opinion regarding the large-heartedness which prompts so magnificent a benefaction, and the whole nation will hope that a sound result may be obtained through so noble a gift. Its terms have as yet been too baldly stated to justify critical analysis of its probable effect, but touching, as it does profoundly, the educational system of the country, the form it will ultimately take is a matter of the utmost moment. Two obvious criticisms evoked by the bare statement that has been made public may, without detracting from the generous intention of the donor, be noted. In the first place, the consequence of the gift as adumbrated must be that secondary education will, in Scotland, alone be unendowed. The gift would be a step towards the realisation of the dream, many times dreamed of old, of education free from bottom to top. This may or may not be a sound policy, but it demands discussion upon its merits and apart from the compulsion of the gift of an individual. What is in Scotland to-day will be required in England to-morrow. Secondly, the gift is no endowment of the Scottish Universities, but it may, on the contrary, be an embarrassment to them. It means the creation of some sixteen hundred bursaries, each of the value of nine pounds, in each of the Universities. This will not bring an influx of sixteen hundred students to each University, but, if Mr. Carnegie's intention be realised, we take it there will be a considerable increase in the number—sufficient, indeed, to swamp the existing equipment for teaching, for the strengthening of which their fees may be inadequate. Whilst it is earnestly to be wished that this large sum of money may be secured to the cause of education, it is to be hoped that those with whom Mr. Carnegie may take counsel will use their influence to harmonise

his evident intention to benefit the masses with the real educational needs of the country and with the work of the Universities.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, when the president, Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., distributed the medals and prizes for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery. The founder's medal was awarded to the Duke of the Abruzzi for his expedition to Mount St. Elias in North-West America, and towards the North Pole by the Franz Josef Land route. The patron's medal was awarded to Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, for his African explorations and surveys. Other awards were the Murchison award for 1901 to Mr. John Coles, for his services to geography and to the Society as map curator and instructor during a period of twenty-two years. The Gill memorial for 1901 to Captain Cagni, for his journey over the frozen ocean to latitude $86^{\circ} 33' N$. The Back grant for 1901 to Sub-Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R.N.R., for the survey work which he did in Victoria Land, and during the voyage of the *Southern Cross*. The Cuthbert Peek grant for 1901 to Mr. L. C. Bernacchi, for his series of scientific observations taken in Victoria Land and the Ross Sea. After the presentation of the medals the president delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the recent international conference in Christiania for the exploration of the ocean, and to the equipment and the arrangements connected with the National Antarctic Expedition. After mentioning the matters dealt with in another column and sketching the programme of work to be done by the expedition, the president said it was necessary that there should be a second ship ready to proceed south in November, 1902, in the possible contingency of any accident or of the detention of the *Discovery*. It was also very desirable that there should be sufficient funds for a third year. But the first of these objects was essential. A whaler might be bought or hired, and she would have to be manned and provisioned. The cost would be about 15,000*l.*, towards which amount 5000*l.* had been promised by one donor and 500*l.* by another.

The annual conversazione of the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on Friday, June 14.

MR. R. W. DANA has been appointed secretary to the Institution of Naval Architects, to succeed Mr. G. Holmes, who has accepted a position under Government.

AT the annual meeting of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held on Monday, Mr. Alfred L. Jones, the president, remarked that all West African people had lent themselves heartily to support the great effort of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, which the Chamber of Commerce initiated. Mr. Chamberlain has written a letter in which he expresses pleasure "that through the generosity of a Glasgow citizen, and by the action of Major Ross, who is prepared to give his services without remuneration, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicines has been able to arrange that Major Ross should proceed to West Africa for the purpose of endeavouring to effect the extermination of the Anopheles mosquito in a selected town. It is understood that Major Ross proposes to select a town for the experiment either in Sierra Leone or the Gold Coast, and the Governors of these colonies have been requested to afford him all the assistance in their power."

AT the Royal Institution to-day Prof. Dewar will deliver the first of a course of three lectures on "The Chemistry of Carbon." On Tuesday, May 28, Prof. William Knight will begin a course of two lectures on "The Philosophical Undertones of Modern Poetry" (the Tyndall Lectures), and on Saturday, June 1,

Prof. J. B. Farmer will deliver the first of three lectures on "The Biological Characters of Epiphytic Plants." The Friday evening discourse on May 24 will be delivered by Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, on "The Aims of the National Physical Laboratory," on May 31 by Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, on "With the Allies in China," and on June 7 by Prof. R. Meldola, on "Mimetic Insects."

THE *Times* announces the death, at St. Petersburg, of Dr. E. Bretschneider, one of the most distinguished students of Chinese history and knowledge of his time. For many years Dr. Bretschneider was physician to the Russian Legation at Peking, and took advantage of his exceptional position to devote himself to the investigation of Chinese archæology, history, language, geography, &c. One of his latest works is a "History of European Botanical Discoveries in China," and another one of the best maps of China available, both of them in English. Among other works from his pen are the following:—"On the Study and Value of Chinese Botanical Works"; "Fu-sang, or Who Discovered China"; "On the Knowledge possessed by the ancient Chinese of the Arabs and Arabian Colonies"; "Notes on Chinese Mediæval Travellers to the West"; "Archæological and Historical Researches in Peking and its Environs"; "Mediæval Researches from Eastern Asiatic Sources." Dr. Bretschneider was an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society, as well as of many other societies.

As already announced, the sixth annual congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies will be held at Haslemere and Hindhead on June 6-8. An address will be given by the president-elect, Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., and a number of interesting papers are down for reading, among them being the following:—Moisture in the atmosphere, the Hon. Rollo Russell; certain aspects of post-Darwinian work in zoology, Prof. G. B. Howes, F.R.S.; seedlings, Miss E. Sargent; the teaching of nature knowledge in elementary schools, Miss A. M. Buckton and Prof. A. D. Hall; habit and discipline in their influence on organisation, Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S.; an eclipse trip to Portugal in 1900, Mr. G. F. Chambers; cuckoos' eggs, Mr. Oswald H. Latter; and the origin of certain weeds, Mr. S. T. Dunn.

PROF. H. H. GIGLIOLI, of the Royal Zoological Museum, Florence, informs us that on April 13 the second annual meeting of the Zoological Union of Italy concluded its work at Naples. This Union was formed at Pavia last year and in the following September it held its first general meeting at Bologna, which proved to be quite a success as to the work performed and the large attendance. It became evident that the Union, the scope of which is to collect the scattered forces of students of zoology and to prepare the way for the foundation of a zoological journal worthy of Italian science, has responded to a wish generally felt in Italy. The Union now counts amongst its members nearly all the Italian professors of zoology and anatomy and many other students of those sciences. The meeting at Naples was even more numerous than that at Bologna, and many interesting communications were read. Bologna greeted the assembled zoologists with the memories of its old masters—Aldrovandi, Malpighi, Alessandrini and others; at Naples they were *fêted* by that great centre of zoological investigations, the Zoological Station, whose steam-launch, which bears the glorious name of *Johannes Müller*, gave the visitors practical examples of pelagic trawling and dredging, as the war steamer *Ercole* bore them to Capri. Rome has been chosen for the third congress, in 1902, "when," remarks Prof. Giglioli, "we shall be proud and happy to welcome any of our foreign colleagues who should choose to honour us with their presence."

WE are indebted to the president of the International Aëronautical Committee for the following preliminary results of the balloon ascents on April 19. The number of balloons was 19, of which 6 were manned, and the countries that participated in the investigation were Austria, France, Germany and Russia. The results of the manned ascents from Berlin and Vienna were remarkably coincident: Berlin, temperature at starting, $5^{\circ}6$ C., and $-25^{\circ}5$ at an altitude of 5500 metres; Vienna, $5^{\circ}0$ at starting, and $-25^{\circ}0$ at 5260 metres. The greatest heights attained by the unmanned balloons were: 10,500 metres at Strassburg, temperature -54° ; 11,100 m. at Trappes (near Paris), temperature -62° ; 11,848 m. at Chalais-Meudon, temperature $-52^{\circ}8$ C. The only instance in which an inversion of temperature was recorded appears to have been at Strassburg, but the balloon, which was made of paper, burst at an altitude of 1500 metres.

A GENERALISATION of Clairant's form in the theory of differential equations of the first order, based on certain considerations given by Raffy, is contained in a note by Signor Minea Chini in the *Rendiconto* del R. Istituto Lombardo, xxxiv. 8. In this note the author examines what are the types of differential equations of the first order in x, y whose general integrals are obtainable by replacing the differential coefficient p in the original differential equation by a previously determined function, (i.) of x, C , (ii.) of x, y, C , where C is an arbitrary constant.

A SHORT note on the propagation of *Filaria immitis* by the agency of mosquito bites is contributed by Signor G. Noè to the *Atti dei Lincei*, x. 8. It has now been conclusively proved that the filariæ of the blood are transmitted from one host to another by mosquitoes which act as intermediate hosts. An experiment, in which a healthy dog was made to eat hundreds of Anopheles, both from infected regions and others infected in a laboratory, without itself becoming infected, excludes the possibility of the parasites being propagated otherwise than by punctures.

THE *Transactions and Annual Report* of the Manchester Microscopical Society for 1900 bears ample testimony to the flourishing state of that institution and the keenness of its members for hard work. The address of the president, Prof. S. J. Hickson, deals with the reproduction and life-history of the Protozoa, special attention being directed to recent investigations on that group and the alteration in our views thereby rendered necessary. It is now inexact to say that the Protozoa are, as a general rule, animals of simple constitution, many of them being, to a certain extent, specialised. Among other papers, Mr. M. L. Sykes contributes an exceedingly interesting article on smallpox and vaccination, and the mode of producing glycerine cultivations of vaccine lymph, which may be commended to the best attention of anti-vaccinationists.

THE two issues (Nos. 9 and 10) of the *Biologisches Centralblatt* for May contain articles dealing with the freshwater invertebrate fauna of Lake Baikal. In No. 9 Herr W. Zygoff discusses the sabellarian annelid from the lake described by Prof. J. Nusbaum in the same journal for January 1 as the first known freshwater member of its group under the name of *Dybowskiella baicalensis*. It is pointed out that a North American freshwater form, *Manayunkia speciosa*, was described long ago by Leidy, and it is urged that the one inhabiting Lake Baikal is inseparable. In the following article Prof. Nusbaum disputes this identification, alleging that while *Manayunkia* is hermaphrodite, in *Dybowskiella* the sexes are distinct. No. 10 contains a general article on the fauna of the lake by Herr A. Korotneff, in which a new freshwater polyzoan is described as *Echinella placoides*.

UNDER the title of "A Theory of the Origin and Evolution of the Australian Marsupials" Mr. B. A. Bensley, in the April NO. 1647, VOL. 64]

number of the *American Naturalist*, publishes a further account of the result of his investigations into the history of that group. Starting with the well-known fact that the group simulates most of the placental orders, the inference is drawn that its evolution, or "radiation," has taken place within its present habitat. Reasons are then given for regarding the banded anteater (*Myrmecobius*) as a degraded type; and if this view be accepted, all the other types can be derived, both as regards their dentition and their feet, from the American opossums, the ancestors of which are regarded as the progenitors of the whole group. All the Australian marsupials thus appear to have had an arboreal ancestry; and when, in spite of the specialisation of certain forms, the primitive character of the whole group is borne in mind, it seems evident that the date of the "radiation" is comparatively recent. Hence the author is inclined to side with those who consider that marsupials first entered Australia during the Tertiary period, although he thinks their arrival was later than has previously been considered possible. As to whether their immigration was from the north or from the south he is undecided, although he states that "there is at least some justification for the view that it was from the northward," i.e. by way of Asia.

DURING his travels in Southern India (1816-20), with a view to the economic development of Pondicherry and other French possessions in the East, Leschenault de la Tour made a valuable collection of rocks, which are preserved in the Museum of Natural History in Paris. Some of the rocks, pyroxenic and scapolitic gneisses, were described in 1889 by Prof. A. Lacroix, but as their geological relations had not been determined, Mr. T. H. Holland, of the Geological Survey of India, has specially examined the entire collection in Paris, and has also investigated the area from which the rocks were obtained. His observations are recorded in an article on the geology of Salem, Madras Presidency (*Mem. Geol. Surv. India*, vol. xxx. part 2, 1900). The rocks which he describes are, in probable order of age, (1) fundamental biotite-gneisses; (2) schists; (3) pyroxene-granulites; and (4) younger igneous intrusions, including basic dykes, peridotites and "white elephant" rocks—masses of quartz having the characters of plutonic quartz and containing much liquid carbonic acid.

IN the May issue of the *Cambrian Natural Observer*, Mr. Arthur Mee directs attention to the state of the grave of the Rev. T. W. Webb, author of the classical "Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes," in the churchyard of Mitchel Troy, near Monmouth. There is no reference on the stone to indicate the invaluable work accomplished by Webb, and Mr. Mee suggests that some means be adopted of suitably recording the services rendered to astronomy by the deceased divine.

THE peculiar thermal properties of the alloys of nickel and steel discovered by M. C. E. Guillaume have already met with more than one application, the existence of an alloy with a practically negligible coefficient of expansion pointing to an ideal material for the construction of length standards for geodesic measurements. In the current number of the *Comptes rendus* is described a further application by M. Guillaume of this material. The secondary compensation error of a chronometer, discovered by Dent in 1833, is due to the fact that a chronometer adjusted for two fixed temperatures is not perfectly adjusted for any other temperature. In the present paper, it is shown that by the use of a suitable nickel-steel alloy it is possible to compensate perfectly the variations of elasticity of the spring with a balance of the ordinary form.

THE same number of the *Comptes rendus* contains an important communication by M. Jean Friedel to the theory of chlorophyll assimilation. It is usually held that three conditions are

necessary for the assimilation of carbon—the presence of chlorophyll, the existence of living protoplasm in contact with the chlorophyll, and light rays. The results of the experiments described in the present paper would appear to show that the second condition is not essential. A glycerine extract of the leaves, filtered first through paper and then through a Chamberland porcelain filter, and containing no trace of cells or even of protoplasmic debris, shows no assimilation in either light or darkness. The leaves of the same species dried at 100° C. gave a green powder containing no living matter, an extract also showing no assimilating power in the light. But a mixture of these two extracts exposed to the light readily absorbed carbon dioxide and gave off oxygen. From these experiments the author concludes that chlorophyll assimilation is accomplished without the intervention of living matter by a diastase which utilises the energy of the sun's rays, the chlorophyll acting as a sensitiser.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Red Howler (*Myiotes seniculus*) from Colombia, presented by Commander A. Jolliffe; an Arctic Fox (*Canis lagopus*) from the Arctic Regions, presented by Dr. H. A. Allbutt; a Black-faced Kangaroo (*Macropus melanops*, ♀) from Tasmania, presented by Miss Amy Mitchell; two Barred Doves (*Geopelia striata*) from India, presented by Mr. W. A. D. Harding; an Allen's Porphyrio (*Hydrornia alleni*), captured at sea, presented by Miss V. I. Nielsen; a Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*), British, presented by Mr. A. Yates; a Spider Monkey (*Ateles*, sp. inc.), a Kinkajou (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*), a Feline Douroucoulis (*Nyctipithecus vociferans*), a Corais Snake (*Coluber corais*) from South America, a Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), a Short-tailed Wallaby (*Macropus brachyurus*), two Quoy's Lizards (*Lygosoma quoyi*) from Australia, an — Ibex (*Capra*, sp. inc.) from Persia, two Simony's Lizards (*Lacerta simonyi*) from the Canaries, six Tigrine Frogs (*Rana tigrina*) from the East Indies, three Schlagintweit's Frogs (*Rana cyanophlyctis*) from Southern Asia, five — Skinks (*Eumeces skiltonensis*), four Changeable Tree Frogs (*Hyla versicolor*) from North America, a Californian Toad (*Bufo boreas*) from California, two Hamilton's Terrapins (*Damonion hamiltoni*), four Bungoma River Turtle (*Emyda granosa*) from India, deposited; two Common Teal (*Querquedula crecca*), a Shag (*Phalacrocorax graculus*), European, purchased; a Japanese Deer (*Cervus sika*, ♀), born in the Gardens.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

NEW VARIABLE STAR 71 (1901) AURIGÆ.—Mr. Stanley Williams announces in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Bd. 155, No. 3708, the discovery of variability in the star B.D. +42° 1295, the position of which is

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{R.A.} = 5^{\text{h}}. 18^{\text{m}}. 19^{\text{s}}.55 \\ \text{Decl.} = +42^{\circ} 18'5 \end{array} \right\} (1855^{\circ}).$$

The magnitude variations have been measured from photographs taken with a portrait lens of 4.4 inches aperture, and the following are the elements deduced:—

Period, 0.7925d. = 19h. 1m. 12s.
Epoch max. 1901 March 3 (2415447), 13h. om. G.M.T.
Limits of variation, 8.75 mag. to 9.65 mag.
Max. to min., 14h. 13m.
Min. to max., 4h. 48m.
Ratio of increase to decrease = 0.34.

SPECTRUM OF ζ PUPPIS.—In *Harvard College Observatory Circular*, No. 55, Prof. E. C. Pickering gives the results of a new investigation by Mr. King of the spectrum of ζ Puppis with relation to the new lines of hydrogen found in that star some time ago. The lines occur also in δ and ε Orionis and the spectra of

these stars have consequently been used in the reduction. The first line of the series corresponding to the red ordinary line has not yet been recorded, and the observed series consists of seven lines whose measured wave-lengths were 5413.6, 4542.4, 4200.7, 4026.0, 3924.0, 3860.8, 3815.7.

DEFINITIVE ORBIT OF COMET 1894 II. (GALE).—In the *Astronomical Journal* (vol. xxi. Nos. 496–7), Mr. H. A. Peck brings together all the available published observations of this comet from April to July 1894, and from their discussion computes the definitive elements referred to the mean equinox and ecliptic of 1894.0, which are the following:—

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 1894 \text{ April } 13^{\text{d}} 406912 + 0^{\circ}000395\delta\nu \\ \omega &= 324^{\circ} 12' 22'' .52 + 1^{\circ}2046\delta\nu \\ \Omega &= 206^{\circ} 23' 53''.04 - 0^{\circ}5347\delta\nu \\ i &= 86^{\circ} 59' 18''.19 + 0^{\circ}8478\delta\nu \\ q &= 0^{\circ}9830931 + 0^{\circ}00001339\delta\nu \\ e &= 0^{\circ}9911206 + 0^{\circ}000002837\delta\nu \end{aligned}$$

δν will most probably have some value between –20" and –60". For δν = 40" the period of revolution would be 1143 years. The orbit of this comet appears to indicate peculiar relations to that of Jupiter. During the entire period of visibility, and for two or three years previous, the planet was near the orbit plane. A computation of the perturbations due to the major planets is now in progress.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE presentation of prizes and degrees at the University of London on Wednesday, May 15, was the occasion of some noteworthy remarks upon the work and promise of the University. We give the Vice-Chancellor's address, together with parts of subsequent speeches.

Sir Henry Roscoe said,—“The past year has been one of loss and sorrow not only to the whole nation but also to this University. It has, however, I hope, been a year of some achievement. The death of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, deprived us not only of our visitor but also of our foundress, and it is no small matter to have such a name to look back upon. For, although the earliest charter of the University bears date 1836, and was amongst the last of those issued by King William IV., yet no real start had been made in the work of the University previous to the accession of the Queen, and at the commencement of her reign she showed her interest by formally renewing the first charter of the University. This early interest never declined and, in 1870, when, after long delay, the University was granted by the Government a home of its own in Burlington-gardens, it was the Queen who personally opened the building on the presentation day of that year.

“The senate and graduates of the University presented a respectful address of condolence and congratulation to His Majesty, King Edward VII., on his accession, and the King in his gracious reply, which I will venture to read to you, was pleased to express his own continued interest in this University. His words were as follows:

“I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for your sympathy with the grief of myself and my family for the death of my beloved mother.

“The progress of your University, from its commencement almost at the date of her late Majesty's accession to its recent reorganisation as a teaching as well as an examining body, has been one of the most remarkable developments witnessed in a reign memorable for the spread of higher instruction among both sexes and all classes and races in my Empire.

“You may feel assured of my hearty sympathy and good wishes and cooperation in the furtherance of your good work.”

“It will be in the recollection of many of you that, exactly a year ago to-day, it was the speaker of these words who, as Prince of Wales, sat on the right hand of this chair and spoke words of hope and good augury for the future upon our recent occupation of this newer and larger abode.

“But it is not only the death of the Queen that we have to regret. A most serious illness has, during the last few months—months of critical import for the University—made it impossible for our Chancellor to take any part in our work. He has, you will all be glad to hear, made a marvellous recovery, and he